

Watchman & Journal.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1883.

TERMS—\$2.00 per year, strictly in advance; or \$2.50 if not paid within three months.

THE president has taken a vigorous step towards reducing revenue expenses. In connection with Secretary Folger he has completed plans for effecting a reduction of at least thirty out of a total of one hundred and twenty-six internal revenue collection districts. He is anxious to cut closer than this and may abolish forty-two districts, so reports from Washington say.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE gave a two hours' exhibition of its methods of physical culture, recently, to a delighted audience, one of whom remarked, "It really seems as if these girls were having as good a time as boys." Alice F. Freeman, president of the college, says that the cause of the breaking down of the girls in institutions of learning is the lack of proper physical care before entering. "Experience shows," she asserts, "that in the boarding-schools where a proper amount of exercise is compulsory, the students improve in health; but the college is not a place for invalids, and those who go there with weak constitutions and nervous prostration are likely to become ill."

A CRUSH on a narrow stair-way, a fall, and then a panic, caused the death of nearly 200 children in a hall in Sunderland, England, Saturday. An audience of thousands of children had enjoyed a conjurer's entertainment, and this terrible accident occurred in the descent of 1,200 of them from the gallery. The 186 who were trampled and suffocated to death were from 4 to 14 years old. The door leading to this gallery had been fastened open just wide enough to admit one for the purpose of facilitating the taking of the tickets and had been left in this position. So at the end of the performance the trap was set and was only too fatal in the dread certainty of its operation.

THE communication from "W. C." in our current mention column in relation to the measles is commended to the attention of the people. There is unquestionably great heedlessness by families in which the disease is prevailing. Children are allowed to go to school, to run around the neighborhood and, in some cases, efforts have been made deliberately, if not maliciously, to spread the contagion—regardless of the suffering, inconvenience or expense that may be entailed upon other members of the community. The five sons of a farmer in a neighboring town have been sick with the disease this spring. Aside from the personal hardship incident to so much sickness, the delay in farm-work and other sources of loss, the measles have cost this man over \$200. Other farmers have been similarly affected by the prevalence of the disease in their families, and they all agree that it is not so very "cunning" to have this loss and hardship thrust upon them by the carelessness or malice of their neighbors.

ANOTHER indictment has been found against Brady, and indictments against other individuals for connection with the star route frauds or for complicity in them are awaiting trial. In the strongest of all the star route cases the government has tried and failed. In any other community than Washington the result might have been different, and the other cases might have a chance to succeed. The trial has cost the government an immense sum of money. Whether any good purpose can be served by continuing this expenditure is hardly a question. The after-part of the late trial shows that conviction by a Washington jury is hopeless. It would be exceedingly gratifying to see these men punished like lesser malefactors, but no great good can come from spending money on trials that must be merely farcical. The material benefit, the stopping of the leaks, was realized long ago and has helped to give us a provision for the reduction of letter postage. The moral benefit of conviction and punishment seems to be beyond the reach of Washington courts.

It is singular that the tariff should produce in this country precisely the same evils which afflict free trading England. The Louisville Courier-Journal says, "The tariff increases the cost of living, interferes with the distribution of manufactured articles, closes large numbers of establishments every year, and leads to strikes and their attendant miseries." At the same time the London Labour News says "that the British labor market continues unsettled, owing to strikes and labor disputes; ten thousand North Staffordshire coal miners have struck against a ten per cent reduction of wages. At Middlesbrough there is a strike against a five per cent reduction. Wages and shop-management disputes at Sunderland have disturbed the engineering firms. The Sheffield file-trade strike has assumed large proportions. It is added that the effect of the American tariff is making itself felt in the cutlery branch." Many table-knife manufacturers are leaving for the United States and elsewhere." It is more reasonable to impute the disturbances in the British labor market to England's free-trade principles than to ascribe similar troubles in America to the tariff. The fact is that free traders like Watson either are not candid or they are ignorant. To influence the unthinking, it is probable that labor and commercial disturbances which are the outcome of the shifting demands of trade, of the rivalries of competing interests or other incidental causes which always have and always will

affect business, are seized upon and impressed into service against a protective tariff.

THE New West Education Commission appeals for help to fight Mormonism in Utah, which it declares is to be checked and overthrown only by moral influences and education. It is declared that while the Mormon religion outlaws its votaries and debases the people, "it yet breaks public law in but one point, polygamy is its only offense." To abolish and prevent this sin it declares is a task of difficulty. The crime is well protected. Through its various and active instrumentalities, the central organization shields it at every exposed point. Not only that, but the country itself, by its peculiar physical features, defends it. Utah is a mountainous and arid country. All the land must be irrigated; hence the people must live alongside the streams as they run through the canons or across depressed plains. The Mormon church owns all the irrigating ditches, and hence can admit or exclude whom it will. The commission has four academies and fifteen other schools, with over sixteen hundred pupils, of whom seven hundred are children of parents who are or have been Mormons. But no loyal Mormon will for a moment think of allowing his children to go to a school established for the avowed purpose of overthrowing his religion. Brigham Young, Jr., emphasized his hatred of these proselyters by saying in the tabernacle that he "would rather throw a child of his into hell than send him to one of these Gentile schools."

The Verdict.

Time makes an end of all things. The long effort to obtain a jury, the months of evidence-taking, with almost daily excursions by the lawyers on various hairsplitting legal questions, the tedious weeks of argument by counsel, the final charge of the judge—all consuming more than six months of time—have come to an end and the jury has found the star route—we suppose they must be no longer called thieves—"not guilty" of a conspiracy to defraud the government. Thus ends the second trial. At the first trial Redell was found guilty and the jury stood nine for conviction of Brady, Dorsey and their associates to three against conviction. The later course of this trial had made it quite plain that the jury would not convict. A disagreement seemed to be the probable outcome of the long trial. An acquittal certainly was not looked for by the people generally or by those who had followed the reports of the trial. The announcement of the verdict Thursday morning of last week was received by the judge in undisguised amazement. Mrs. Dorsey was ecstatic in her demonstrations of joy. Some of the defendants wept, congratulations were showered upon them by sympathizing friends and the court room became the scene of confusion and wild uproar. When the defendants and their counsel reached the street they were the recipients of a popular ovation. Free drinks were furnished the crowd, always ready to throw up its hat for the victor in a contest. Receptions followed at Dorsey's and at Ingersoll's residence. There was a serenade, harangues were made to the people who congregated on the sidewalks and they were invited to share the hospitality of the great acquitted. The jury-men were the objects of the most affectionate solicitude by the defence and their friends. At the reception at the house of Dorsey, one of them was discovered in the crowd and was instantly seized upon by Mrs. Dorsey and her sister Mrs. Peck who, linking arms with him, introduced him to all their friends as "the honest juryman." To the people generally these coarse and extravagant demonstrations are suggestive of hilarity over deliverance from a much feared and much merited punishment, rather than the chastened joy which the innocent feel and exhibit at the failure of an unjust and groundless prosecution.

Dorsey, Brady and their fellow defendants have escaped the application of the official brand of their guilt, but in the two long trials in which their transactions have been made public their character for uprightness has been smirched beyond the power of any jury by its verdict to whiten it. The mere fact that they had cunningly covered their iniquity with a thin veil of devotion to the public welfare, that the government counsel were unable to prove beyond a reasonable doubt to an incapable and a hopelessly befogged jury the existence of a conspiracy to rob the national treasury, has saved these men from the legal penalty for their offenses. The evidence has been sufficient to convince probably nine-tenths of the intelligent public that the defendants robbed the government of immense sums of money. The able judge who tried the case was convinced of their guilt. No forfeiture of ill-gotten gains, no convict's garb could add to the depth of the popular conviction of the criminality of these men. Henceforth they must take their places in the public esteem side by side with Tweed and the great array of rascals whose misdeeds have made them infamous.

There is no feeling that the government has not honestly, skillfully and vigorously prosecuted this case. On this point the New York Sun, a political opponent of the administration but an active sympathizer with its efforts to bring these thieves to justice, says: "In our opinion it is not necessary to impute folly or knavery either to the judge or to the jury in order to explain the escape of the Star route defendants. We believe they have been adequately prosecuted and fairly tried. As we have more than once pointed out, however, the case against them involves inherent difficulties of proof which must render

it a task of extraordinary skill and labor to establish their guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. That task has simply proved impossible of achievement."

Balancing Wrongs.

Wrong leads on to wrong. N. L. Dukes, a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, some months ago shot and killed Captain A. C. Nutt, the state treasurer, at Uniontown, Pa. The act was unprovoked, cold-blooded murder. Dukes was tried and a shamesome jury outraged justice and affronted public sentiment by acquitting the murderer. It is said that of late he has borne himself in a most offensive manner in the presence of a son of the murdered man, a youth of twenty years; that, stung by his insulting behavior, young Nutt prepared to execute upon Dukes the penalty from which a recreant jury saved him. Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., the son encountered his father's slayer, shot and killed him. The young man surrendered himself to the officers of the law and is now awaiting trial. Sympathy for him is expressed in unstinted terms on every hand. It is a trite maxim in civilized government that, among other things, the people surrender to the laws the power to punish crime. When an individual seizes this power he places himself above the laws and the result is anarchy. By no stretch of the principles of government or of law can Nutt's act be justified. In the eye of the law, human or divine, he is a murderer. But men look beyond the law in such cases and take in the provocation. They see extenuation in the circumstances. A wrong has been done to right a wrong. This may not be law, but to "the maddening crowd" there is in the act an evening up which strongly accords with a crude idea of retributive justice and this doubtless, will save the offender, as it has often done before, from the penalty of the law. Nevertheless, young Nutt's action cannot be defended on moral or legal grounds. The orderly course of the law in Pennsylvania is sufficient to protect its citizens in all their rights. In a single instance a jury on its oath after a full and fair trial found a man not guilty of the crime of murder. Thereupon a youth steps up and shoots the man the jury had refused to hang. The safety of society demands that the law shall deal impartially with such a man, no less than with a criminal such as Dukes was. Indeed, the danger to society and to respect for law from any remission of court or jury is greater in a case like Nutt's than in a case like Dukes'. The latter carried with it its own antidote. A punishment worse than death, the abhorrence and loathing of all mankind, was his, while the act of Nutt surrounds murder with a glamour of heroism and makes the murderer a hero.

Eighteen Hundred Ninety-Two.

The matter of the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America is already receiving attention. The time—still nine years distant—may all be needed to devise the plan of a suitable celebration of the great event and to arrange the details. It is said that the present son and heir of the Christopher Columbus family is the Spanish duke of Veragua. The duke's conception of a celebration seems to be a grand pageant at Madrid in which color, grandeur, magnificence and, doubtless, a bull fight, should be the characteristic features. Castelar, the great political leader of Spain, thinks the celebration should be the grandest the world ever saw. Spain, Italy, the United States, and other nations interested, should each commission a vessel to transport its representatives to historic Palos in Granada. After becoming ceremonies the fleet should follow the track of Columbus to San Salvador and, returning to Barcelona, the voyagers and people should participate in final magnificent festivities at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella. The sport-loving Spaniard neither by nature, nor by training is competent to devise a celebration that shall suitably honor the bold and adventurous spirit of the great Genoese sailor, or which shall be in harmony with the progressive spirit of this age. Instead of a grand exposition like that which, seven years ago, made Philadelphia the converging point of millions of travelers, he would doubtless have signalized the centenary of his nation's existence by gala times, in which sports that please but do not profit would have prevailed and in which the matador would have been the hero of the day. The ceremonies which shall fitly celebrate Columbus' achievement should be something more than the street parade of a circus or a parody of the great discovery. America should endeavor to show in her ways of honoring the discoverer that the land whose existence he had conjectured and for which he sailed with an abiding assurance that he would find it, has advanced somewhat in the scale of civilization during the four centuries which have passed.

THE New York Sun says: "Last Sunday at Hunter's Point, occupants of carriages in funeral processions were openly supplied with lager while they sat in the vehicles. Apart from the breaking of the law, it seems strange that people should be unable to go to a funeral without bracing up on beer, especially on a day no warmer than Sunday. But a like fascination is seen in the cigarette smokers, who never go into a crowd without puffing one of their vile papers. On the platforms of horse cars, in the lobbies of theatres, in short, wherever they can give most annoyance by having their ill-smelling smoke blown into the faces of people who cannot get away from it, they are to be found industriously at work. The physical and moral effect of this nuisance is perhaps even worse than that of filling up mourners with beer on Sundays."

Notes and Comments.

ENGINEERS FOELLING, Martin and Collingwood, the three chief bridge engineers, all graduated at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy.

A NEVADA penitentiary convict says she was sent to prison for being dishonest and is there kept at work cutting out pieces of pasteboard to put between the soles of shoes in place of honest leather. How many children are in their own homes learning to be rogues by similar practice and example?

In the criminal court at Washington Monday, M. C. Redell withdrew his plea of guilty of conspiracy in the star route case. A *nolle proes* was then entered by the government, and he was discharged. The plea in abatement of the charges against ex-senator Kellogg will be argued on Saturday next.

A BUTCHER of Springfield, Mass., says that the housekeeper who asks for white veal encourages lawbreaking and buys poor meat. The whiteness is due simply to the loss of blood, the animal having been bled twenty-four hours before it was slaughtered. The farmers do the bleeding, because the meat then fetches a better price; and the people, who have a foolish fancy that white veal is the best, are in a way responsible for the brutal process creating it.

W. T. DODSON of Danville, Va., tried to cheat a company out of a \$5,000 life policy by firing his house with a dead body in it, and then absconding, leaving his family to collect the policy. The fire was discovered and extinguished, the body recognized as that of a negro from the neighborhood, and Dodson arrested in his flight; and he now confesses that the negro was murdered in his presence by two other negroes whom he had hired to bring him a corpse. The clumsy scoundrel will be tried for murder, and deserves the severest punishment.

THE Rev. Dr. Cuyler recalls that when the late William E. Dodge entertained the delegates to the Evangelical Alliance in his Madison avenue mansion, "certain famous German theologians wandered over the house, as through a dry and thirsty land, in vain quest for a glass of beer." At a banquet given to a foreign railway king, and where Croton water was the only scarce beverage, Mr. Dodge said to his waiter: "Set a pitcher of ice water by my plate, and don't you bring a wine bottle near me." When General Dix honored him with a complimentary dinner at Fort Monroe, during the war, every wineglass was reversed, "as a silent tribute to the conscience of the guest."

THE Charleston News and Courier has the following: "Henry Watterson says that 'with two or three exceptions there has not been a man killed amidst in Kentucky in fifteen years.' If this be true Kentucky has a very undesirable population. Her history for the past fifteen years is red with blood, and it is not extravagant to say that more men have been killed within her borders during this period than in any other two states. The brutal murder of the postmaster at Lancaster by Best has not been forgotten, nor the killing of Judge Elliott, Professor Butler, Dr. Barnes, Walter Davis and Burnside. These and scores of other bloody crimes make up a record that nobody but Watterson would attempt to defend. Instead of apologizing for such offenses, the good people of Kentucky should make an effort to subject the shotgun to the courts."

NEW YORK EVENING POST: "Nothing could be more characteristic of the way in which things are done in Russia than the so-called 'amnesty proclamation' or 'act of grace' promulgated by the Czar at the time of his coronation. The Minister of the Interior may, if he sees fit, report the applications for pardon of political offenders who have been in Siberia for a number of years and who are now thoroughly penitent, and then they may be permitted to return to their homes, provided their homes are not in large cities; and inquiries into political offences committed at least fifteen years ago, provided the inquiries have disclosed nothing, may be dropped. This is all the grace political offenders can hope for. But those who have robbed the state by the embezzlement of public money, or by conspiracy with contractors, or in any other way—in one word, the public thieves—shall be pardoned outright and go scot free. Their accounts are to be closed without further demands from the government. It seems that they will not even be obliged to promise not to steal again."

THE NATION: "In England there is no appeal in criminal cases, unless the judge thinks the points raised by the defence worthy of consideration by the full bench. In that case he 'reserves' them, and they are argued before several judges, and, if sustained, a new trial is ordered. But a point has to be a very strong one indeed, and one from which the prisoner has really suffered some damage, to procure its reservation in this way, and the consequence is that it is but seldom that the prisoner can get to the court above. The feeling, however, that appeal ought not to be a privilege dependent on the consent of the judge who tries the case, has been growing for some years, and has at last led to the introduction of a bill into the house of commons, which has now reached its second reading, giving criminals in capital cases an appeal as a matter of right. It is not, and cannot be, alleged that the judge's discretion has often been abused, and the swiftness of justice in such cases is generally recognized as most valuable to the community. But the humanitarian sentiment of the day will no longer allow any man's chance of life to be dependent on the opinions of a single judge, whose temper may have been roused against him by contact with him during the trial."

Political Notes.

THE New Hampshire republicans are engaged in an unseemly broil over the election of a United States senator to succeed Senator Rollins.

THE Ohio prohibitionists have nominated Ferdinand Schumacher and the greenbackers Charles Jenkins as their respective candidates for governor, and have put a full state ticket in the field.

SPARKING of the coming Democratic convention in Ohio, the New York Sun says: "If the Democrats are discreet and nominate a suitable candidate for governor, they are pretty sure to carry the state; but they have a genius for defeating themselves, and this is what the Republicans rely on."

THEY understand out on the Pacific coast that Mr. Conkling and his friends have bought the Judge, the New York cartoon paper, in order to put an end to the cartoon attacks upon the fallen statesman. This leads the San Francisco Call to give an anecdote concerning President Van Buren: On returning home one evening he was met at the door by his wife, who held up a newspaper to his view with a marked article, in which he was scandalously abused. "Mr. Van Buren," said she, "unless you cowhide the author of that article, I will get a divorce from you." "Tut, tut, wife," replied Mr. Van Buren, "I paid the editor \$300 for writing it."

SHINGFIELD REPUBLICAN: "General Sherman has his weaknesses. He thinks 'Dorsey was a splendid senator and General Brady a hard-working, active man. Both of them seemed to me to be honorable men. What they did in the matter of the mail routes for which they have been tried was in the line of promoting the population and development of the West.' 'I am a believer in the West,' added the old general, not stopping to explain how it was that a million dollars was saved on star-routes, as soon as Brady was turned out, without interfering with the mail facilities of the West, or with the 'population and development' of that region."

HON. JAMES B. BECK says in the New York Tribune: "The way I view the situation for the next presidential campaign is this: The majority of the people of the United States are tired of what you might call Republican bossism, but don't think yet that we can be trusted. We have a majority of the next congress, and the result will depend upon what we do. If we organize and go honestly to work to legislate for the good of the whole country, put down monopolies without disturbing industry, carry a genuine reform of the civil service into effect, and keep clear of the idea that power is to be used only to reward political friends, we will elect the next president. The contest will be one of ideas of this character, and will not be affected by the differences of opinion on the tariff. Personally I am a liberal trader; some of my friends believe in protection; but these things will not influence us much. The vital questions are so great that I do not care to speak about them. There isn't any one man big enough to stand for them—no one who towers over the others so greatly that he can be looked upon as the only fit man to represent the principles now at issue."

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE: "Technically, Mr. Edmunds would be handicapped by the fact that his state is small and hopelessly republican. But it is to be remembered that in 1884 we shall have more than one doubtful state, and it may be fairly questioned whether, all things considered, Mr. Edmunds, on account of his great eminence, wide popularity and singular fitness for presidential duties, would not carry more of these uncertain commonwealths than would any candidate selected from some one of them, but having no particular elements of strength beyond his own home. The names of Edmunds and Lincoln would form a ticket which ought to rally to it every man who has ever voted with the republicans. It would touch the high water mark of that republicanism which has so superbly illustrated the annals of the last quarter of a century, and in which, when it is upmost, the masses still have an abiding confidence. It would be a ticket which could not, by any possibility, be matched on the other side. It would leave no shadow of excuse for any republican to vote against his party or stay away from the polls. It would do more, it would secure the quiet support of those thousands of nominal democrats who have no other than the control of the nation turned over bodily to the sort of political leaders who are just now at the front in democratic councils."

An Important Hearing.

In the hearing of the petition of the Central Vermont railway against the Montpelier and Wells River railway before commissioners at Burlington, we condense the following from the Free Press report. The petition is to compel the defendant road to make connections with the Central, and for the fixing of a tariff of rates. For three years prior to 1880 the Central ran a Saratoga and White Mountain express train over the Wells River road. In 1880 the Montreal & Boston line road was formed, made up of the Boston, Concord & Montreal, the Passumpsic, the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain, and the Southeastern roads. This combination entered into a brisk competition with the Central for the New England and Canada business. To break up the Central's White Mountain line, in May, 1880, the roads named above, excepting the Passumpsic, made a contract with the Wells River road, by which the latter, in consideration of \$3,000 paid by each of the three negotiating roads, broke its connections with the Central and refused to make through rates for freight of passenger traffic by way of the latter road. This action of the Wells River road seriously affects the business of the Central and discommodates the public. There is a state law requiring connecting or intersecting lines to extend proper facilities to each other, etc.; and at the last session of the legislature an amendment was passed, giving to commissioners the power of fixing the hours when passenger trains of connecting roads shall connect with each other. It is under this statute that the proceedings are brought. The Central Vermont managers claim that they have been ready to carry all passengers and freight furnished by the Central, but that their connections at Wells River are so much more important and numerous than those at Montpelier that they cannot afford to neglect the former for the benefit of the latter. The commissioners will submit their report to the supreme court on Thursday of this week in Burlington.

Barre Academy.

The usual commencement examinations of the academy occurred on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, June 9, 11 and 12. The anniversary sermon was on Sunday at half-past one, P. M., by Professor H. A. P. Torrey, A. M., of Vermont University, who delivered an original and practical discourse from Romans 1:12 and 16, and was listened to with close attention by the large audience present. Tuesday evening the town hall was filled to the prize speaking by the members of the two classes of '83 and '84, the judges being Rev. D. E. Miller and Professor E. A. Bishop from Montpelier and Henry Priest, A. M., of Goddard Seminary. After music was given the following programme was given: Louis Avery of Corinth, "Fall of Pemberton mill"; Myrtle Benjamin of Berlin, "Last days of Heracles"; Hiram H. Bickel of Barre, "Our heroes dead"; music; Archie E. Perkins of Waits River, "Scenes at great natural bridge"; J. Newton Perrin of Berlin, "Siege of Lucknow"; Laura Gale of Plainfield, "Pied piper of Hamelin"; Charles M. Angell of Rochester, "Abraham Lincoln"; Mabel Hunt of Barre, "Siege of Corinth." Music followed, after which the judges announced the prizes: first, J. N. Perrin; second, Laura Gale; third, Hiram Bickel. An A. M. was the annual meeting of the trustees, and the following board of officers was elected: Rev. L. Tenney, president; C. A. Smith, clerk; J. H. Jackson, M. D., collector of contributions; P. McMillan, C. L. Carrier, J. H. Jackson, presidential committee. Some other business was left over to be reported at an adjourned meeting to be held on Wednesday. At three o'clock P. M. were the class day exercises at Academy hall. It was the intention of the class to hold these out of doors, but the day was too rainy to allow it. The exercises were opened by music, and then followed the class historian; a recitation was given by Madella S. Nimms; class prophecies by Miss Avery and class poem by J. Newton Perrin. The exercises were varied with music and were very good. In the evening Academy hall was well filled to hear the address of the graduating class by A. N. Wheelock A. M. Mr. Wheelock gave an interesting address in his usual easy and natural style. Thursday forenoon was the annual meeting of the alumni, at two o'clock in the afternoon the town hall was filled to overflowing with people to listen to the graduating exercises. The exercises were very tastefully decorated with potted plants from the conservatory of William Clark. In the background were two groups of plants on either side of the stage, consisting mostly of ferns. Nearer in front groups of geraniums and fuchsias lent the charm of their brightly colored blossoms to the scene. Near the edge of the platform on either side were arranged calla lilies with groups of coltsfoot surrounding them, while in the center in front was a large mound of cut flowers, consisting of lilies, roses, fuchsias, geraniums, pansies, ferns, etc. Overhead in an arch of flowers, the motto in gilt, "Sic, Eae quoniam vident." Good music was furnished by Gilson & Cushman's orchestra. After music and prayer, the following programme was presented: "Poem," by E. A. Avery of Corinth, essay, "Moses," essay, "Human life," Mary E. Bosworth of Berlin; essay, "Age of Elizabeth," Mabel Hunt of Barre; essay, "Heaps over hard places," Lou D. Andrews of Pittsford; essay, "Successful mental effort," Mary H. Carpenter of Berlin; Laura Gale of Plainfield, essay, "Home, Sweet Home"; Robert N. McDonald of Granville, oration, "The eagle in Ireland"; Darwin S. Waterman of Orange, oration, "Incentives to action"; essay, "Every-day wonders," Anna S. Ladd of East Corinth; essay, "Social Ethics," Lizzie A. Cushman of Rochester; oration, "The future," Madella S. Nimms of Roxbury, N. H.; oration with vaudeville, Archie E. Perkins of Waits River. Presentation of diplomas followed, and the class of '83 of the academy of Barre, in the footsteps of the many that had passed on toward a more liberal education before them. A reception was held in the evening for teachers and class, by Professor Slocum, at the boarding-house parlors, and was well attended.

Pleasant Intelligence.

The announcement by the multifarious mediums employed by Mr. John B. Doris of the coming of his Great Inter-Ocean, largest and best show on earth, on Friday, June 22d, will be received with the greatest pleasure by old and young. The order of us can well remember when a few horses, wagons and animals together with a man who could stand on a horse without falling off, constituted a show, and would constitute a complete show, and even children of the present generation have their ideal shows; but it is a sad thing to think what would satisfy us men who do so no longer. In no form of amusements have there been such radical changes as in the tenting shows, usually called for short, a circus, though in reality they are a perfect picture of the old theater remains pretty much the same, and old plays are constantly being reproduced. With some shows it is also much the same. Their managers commenced years ago by establishing reputations by showing woolly horses, etc., with occasionally a genuine thing. Their idea of progress and improvement seems to be only in extent but not in a change of methods or of advertising. The Great Inter-Ocean Show has exhibited in the five years of its existence have learned to regard it as the embodiment of all that is new, fresh and desirable in a popular form of public entertainment, and a distinct departure from the old-fashioned concerns. The stereotyped features always possessed by every other show have been almost entirely discarded, and those retained are only the very best. Mr. Doris is a young man comparatively, but he has some twenty years experience in the business and he is a master of every detail, possessing complete knowledge of all that is new and good in public entertainment, and a distinct departure from the old-fashioned concerns. The stereotyped features always possessed by every other show have been almost entirely discarded, and those retained are only the very best. Mr. Doris is a young man comparatively, but he has some twenty years experience in the business and he is a master of every detail, possessing complete knowledge of all that is new and good in public entertainment, and a distinct departure from the old-fashioned concerns. The stereotyped features always possessed by every other show have been almost entirely discarded, and those retained are only the very best. Mr. Doris is a young man comparatively, but he has some twenty years experience in the business and he is a master of every detail, possessing complete knowledge of all that is new and good in public entertainment, and a distinct departure from the old-fashioned concerns.

Waterbury Center.—The foundation for the boarding house is nearly completed, and the work is to be under the charge of S. A. Andrews of Richmond, which is a guarantee that it will be well and quickly done.

ETHAN A. RUSSELL is raising and putting a cedar under his barn, and is putting on an addition of eighteen feet.

ASHBURNHAM, MASS., January 14, 1880. I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and chest would not open every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I had tried Hop Bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much. I can now eat and sleep and am cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made.

MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

THE Ohio Prohibitionists have nominated a state ticket.